

THE EVENING PAPER
Contains the News of To-day.
THE MORNING PAPER
The Events of Yesterday.

The Lima Times-Democrat.

VOL X, NO. 40.

GROVER.

His Message Delivered to Congress To-day.

He Able Discusses the Affairs of the Nation.

What He Has to Say on the Hawaiian Situation, the Tariff.

Silver and Currency, Pensions and Other Matters of Interest that Will Come Up Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—(Special.)—The President's message to Congress was delivered this afternoon. It contains about 20,000 words, the principal matters touched upon are here given:

The Congress of the United States:
The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information concerning the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commanding to the Congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situations remain that will yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which joined with consistent firmness, characterizes a truly American foreign policy.

The government has maintained a central position in the matter of the Brazilian insurrection and disapproves the action of a late naval commander in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral. The Chilean dispute has been settled to the satisfaction of both countries involved.

THE GEARY CHINESE LAW.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary Law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from the Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers pending the judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the Supreme court, and on May 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great extent be avoided.

It has devolved upon the United States minister at Pekin, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung Fu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government and the United States and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination, and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore so far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed

conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. There is no information of the accomplishment of any definite results thus far received from him.

Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the Congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case and presenting a history of all the material events up to the present situation.

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

By a current resolution, passed by the Senate February 14, 1890, and by House of Representatives on the 3rd of April following, the President was requested "to invite, from time to time, as it occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means." April 13th, 1890, the international American conference of Washington, by resolution expressed the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the government of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 16th last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, and expressing the hope that Her majesty's government will lend ready co-operation to the government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted.

SILVER AND THE CURRENCY.

The purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year, aggregated \$4,008,162.50 fine ounces, which cost \$45,531,374.53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the first day of November, 1893, was 168,674,850.45 fine ounces, which cost \$155,930,040.84. Between the first day of March, 1873, and the first day of November, 1893, the amount purchased, under all laws \$50,903,711 fine ounces of silver, at a cost of \$510,622,948. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1890, number 36,087,285. The seigniorage arising from such coinage was \$6,977,098.39, leaving on hand in the mints, 149,699,789 fine ounces of silver, which cost \$126,758,213.

Our total coinage of all metals during the last fiscal year consisted of 97,280,275 pieces, valued at \$43,082,173.80, of which there was \$30,038,140 in gold coin, \$5,343,715 in silver dollars, \$7,217,220.00 in subsidiary silver coins, and \$1,086,102.90 in minor coins.

During the calendar year 1892, the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1,596,375 fine cuncs of gold, of the commercial and coinage value of \$13,000,000, and 58,000,000 fine cuncs of silver, of the bullion or market value of \$50,750,000, and of the coinage value of \$74,989,900.

It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to \$1,213,550,160, of which \$507,807,085 was gold, and \$615,881,484 was silver.

One hundred and nineteen national banks were organized during the year ending October 31, 1893, with a capital of \$11,230,000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation, and one hundred and fifty-eight suspended. Sixty-five of the suspended banks were insolvent, eighty-six resumed business, and seven remained in the hands of bank examiners, with prospects of speedy resumption.

Of the new banks organized 44 were located in the eastern States, 41 west of the Mississippi River, and 34 in the central and southern States. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October, 1893 was 3,798, having an aggregate capital of \$600,558,120. The net increase in the circulation of these banks during the year was \$36,972.

The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme, has made an entire change in the complexion of every currency affair. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching.

In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent annual financial perturbation time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these cir-

cumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action. The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels, upon our invitation, was adjourned to the 30th day of November in the present year. The considerations just stated and the fact that definite proposals from us seemed to be expected upon the reassembling of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed.

It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the President to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing statutes in regard to the issuance of Government bonds. The authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government both as to the time of their maturity and date of interest.

PENSIONS.
The Secretary of the Interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of especial value and interest. On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 963,012 names, and increase of 89,44 over the number on the roll June 30, 1892.

Of these there were 17 widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, 62 survivors of the war of 1812, 5,425 survivors of soldiers of that war, 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3,382 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 284 army nurses, and 175,645 survivors and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disability or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability

not chargeable to army service, was 457,155.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 125,634, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payment of pensions allowed during the year amounted to \$33,756,510.98. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowances of pension dates and the time of actually granting the certificates.

Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet it is a requirement to its benefits that a disability must exist incapacitating applicants from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support.

The execution of this law in yearly stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intentions, but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute and since that time this construction has been followed. This had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose. This discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioner in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims, notwithstanding apparent invalidity.

This, I understand, is the practice which for a long time prevailed in the pension bureau; but after entering upon these investigations the commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently altogether valid, but which merely had been fixed at a higher rate than that authorized by law. I am unable to understand why funds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thorough and undivided vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin; every fraudulent pensioner has become a

bud citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common, and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war fought for the preservation of the Union ought to inspire. The thousands of neighborhoods have their well known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments by the bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such associations.

Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans. The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$156,140,467.14.

The commissioner estimates that \$165,600,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

THE TARIFF.
After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the unchanged mandate of the people. After full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confined the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.

If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should interfere to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation.

While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessary of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taxes, we should not be so blind as to

allow strict economy, we can not close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our government actually demand.

Manifestly if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform one of its most obvious features should be reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessities of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of raw materials necessary to our manufacturers. The world should be open to our national industry and enterprise.

This can not be while federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariffs, denies to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines the market for those products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens.

The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly involved in this front of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demands for their goods, soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employees, and distress in the homes of our working men.

Even if the often disapproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our working men leads them quickly to discover

that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I sincerely trust with its subject consideration and thoroughgoing as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation will, in the near future, though sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government.

The committee after full consideration and to provide against a temporary deficiency, which may occur before the business of the country is adjusted itself to the new tariff schedule, have wisely embodied in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments.

These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without inflicting unnecessary disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that it all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1892.

Christmas.
Will be here in a few weeks. Goods for the holidays should be bought now.

READ THE NEWS WHILE IT IS FRESH.
The Times-Democrat Contains it All.
ONLY TEN CENTS A WEEK.

PRICE THREE CENTS

TERRIBLE

Slaughter Sale!
AT

STRAUGH'S
THIS WEEK ONLY

You can buy goods at about half price. Come and see the great bargains that we have for this slaughter sale. Don't wait a week and come, but come early and get some of these big values.

Baby's all wool Hose, worth 15c pair, go for 6c.

Children's black and tan ribbed Rose go for 7c pair.

Ladies' imported cotton Hose, fast black, worth 30c, go for 15c.

Lot of the knotted fringe Towels, worth 35c, go at 18c each.

Curtain Poles, brass ends, worth 30c go for 12c each.

White Bed Spreads worth \$1.75, go for 75c.

The Committee after full considera-

tion and to provide against a tempo-

rary deficiency, which may occur

before the business of the country

is adjusted itself to the new tariff sched-

ule have wisely embodied in their

plan a few additional internal revenue

taxes, including a small tax upon in-

comes derived from certain corporate

investments.

These new assessments are not

only absolutely just and easily borne,

but they have the further merit of

being such as can be remitted with-

out inflicting unnecessary disturbance

whenever the necessity of their im-

position no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success

of this measure I cannot restrain

the suggestion that its success can

only be attained by means of un

The Lima Times-Democrat

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

The Lima Times-Democrat is published every day except Sunday, and will be delivered at your post office each morning upon the following terms:

- Subscription—\$1 per year.
- Advances—\$10.
- My carrier per week—10 cents.

OFFICE—TIME BUILDING,
No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.
TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 84.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA
Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

Subscription collections made weekly. Our collector will call each week unless some unusual circumstances prevent him. All subscription accounts must be paid promptly.

All foreign subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The Lima Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in western Ohio outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every home in the city.

The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper and as such is the most popular in Lima and its rapidly increasing influence. It contains columns of choice literary, editorial news, and advertising material, and is well worth the price of admission. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of \$10 per year.

Address all correspondence to THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT, PUBLISHING CO., LIMA, OHIO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ENTHUSIASTIC CUTS WITH SOLID METAL CUTS WITH THEREFTER TO BE RECEIVED BY THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT AND ADVERTISERS WILL PLEASE COVER THEMSELVES ACCORDINGLY. CUTS ON OLD DOORS ARE EITHER DAMAGED OR DESTROYED AND MUCH DAMAGE HAS BEEN INCURRED IN TRYING TO REMOVE THEM. PLEASE MAKE SPECIAL NOTE OF THIS.

DOGS FOR USE IN WAR

NOW THEY ARE TRAINED IN A LITTLE TOWN IN AUSTRIA.

The Intelligence They Display Is Simply Marvelous—How They Hunt Out And Recover the Wounded and Lost—Scouting and Scoring When Five Miles Away.

Some 50 miles west of Vienna the little market town of Wels lies in the foothills of the great Austrian Alps, which here rise in bold cliffs from the banks of the Traun.

The forests of the neighborhood are too steep to harbor much game, but a strong stamping at the summer hotel of the little town might easily be led to believe that the sportsmen must be the most indefatigable hunters of the Austria-Hungary empire. From morning till night and sometimes till long after dark it may hem the shot of shots and the barking and howling of dogs up through the town or far away in the distant hills and occasionally answered from far and near, as if all the sportsmen of the northern Alps had met in convention.

For this is one of the stations where Kriegshund—a dog—was trained.

The plan of training dogs for military purposes was first adopted by the French garrisons in Algeria, but it has since been tried with great success in Prussia, Italy and especially in Austria, where four footed messengers have for many years been taught to carry letters to the snow bound villages of the Alpine highlands. The shaggy collies used for that purpose have been trained to race in a bee line to the next military post and announce their arrival by a peculiar bark that is at once recognized and answered by the shout of a siren.

They will also range a long time in hills in quest of wounded soldiers, and dash back to report their discoveries or stand guard at the side of the crippled till in ambulance party comes near enough to be signaled by a long drawn howl.

Tramps send out three or four of their party to pick up and ascertain their position by means of ingenious instruments. Soldiers instructed to act the part of helpless cripples will hide in thickets or caves and keep still till the dog tags of the slaves when they will set up and reward his sagacity with a piece of bacon.

Then they try to rise, but pretend to be too weak to walk, or even to shoot and ask the dog to call for assistance. If they do not find a Collie will set up a loud howl repeated at shorter and shorter intervals, till the signal is answered from the valley below. If his appeals should remain unanswered, he will proceed to the nearest rock and look about to compress the lay of the land on his mind and then dash off to summon help from headquarters.

Should two cripples meet, they need of aid at the same time Colle will guide the rear party to the hiding place of the first, assist him, and help them to pick up a somehow disabled other man on their way home.

Messengers dogs carry letters in a small bag wrapped around their collar and will permit only the proper officials to touch that collar. Uncommunicated officers displaying the insignia of rank may venture to remove the bag, but the dog will follow him and see to it that he gets him home.

Private soldiers are "stood off" with a menacing growl. Persons wearing the uniform of the enemy cannot stop the messenger with anything, but an extremely well trained dog will bark for that thing, and stop it in its tracks.

The speed of delivery of the messages is conducted.

Mrs. Grumley has been very much interested in the Old City of Philadelphia street cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

She has been writing to the Board of

Commissioners of Public Works, asking

them to make arrangements for the

old cars.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

When we told the people last month, that our new famous Thanksgiving sale would be a genuine money-saving sale they believed us. They had confidence in our prices, it is true. Our sales were much larger than last year, not increase in money received, but in amount of goods sold.

January 15th, 1894,

We take inventory. Everybody knows this has been an unfavorable year, generally speaking. We bought an immense stock of goods early last fall, expecting a big season this year. A short time ago we also bought a big stock at a manufacturer's sale. We have put these

TWO STOCKS TOGETHER

And propose to reduce them to the lowest possible notch. From now until inventory time we propose to give the people of Lima and surrounding country the biggest bargains THAT HAVE EVER BEEN THEIR GOOD FORTUNE to have offered. To those who took advantage of our grand "Thanksgiving Offerings," we say come again, favors in the past and will leave nothing undone to merit your valued patronage in the future.

Men's Suits.

	Inventory	Price
8.00		\$ 4.00
7.00	"	5.00
8.00	"	6.00
10.00	"	7.50
12.00	"	10.00
15.00	"	12.00

How is This?

Men's Overcoats and Ulsters

	Inventory	Price
8.00		\$ 5.00
8.00	"	6.00
10.00	"	7.00
12.00	"	8.00
15.00	"	9.00
18.00	"	10.00
		12.00
		15.00

Note these Prices.

Boys' Suits.

	Inventory	Price
8.00		\$ 3.00
7.00	"	4.50
8.00	"	5.00
10.00	"	6.00
12.00	"	7.00
15.00	"	8.00
18.00	"	9.00
		10.00
		12.00
		15.00

What do you think of this?

Boys' Overcoats.

	Inventory	Price
8.50		\$ 3.00
7.00	"	4.50
8.00	"	5.00
10.00	"	6.00
12.00	"	7.00
15.00	"	8.00
18.00	"	9.00
		10.00
		12.00
		15.00

These are Corkers.

Children's Suits.

	Inventory	Price
81.75		\$1.25
2.00	"	1.50
2.25	"	1.75
2.50	"	2.00
3.00	"	2.50
4.00	"	3.00
5.00	"	4.00

These are Eye Openers.

Children's Overcoats and Ulsters.

	Inventory	Price
81.90		\$1.25
2.25	"	1.50
2.50	"	2.00
3.00	"	2.50
4.00	"	3.00
5.00	"	4.00

See Them and then Compare.

Men's and Boys' Underwear.

	Men's and Boys' Shirts.	Men's and Boys' Gloves.	Men's and Boys' Caps.	Men's and Boys' Hats.
2.50	"	0.00	1.75	2.00
3.00	"	0.00	2.00	2.50
4.00	"	0.00	3.00	3.50
5.00	"	0.00	4.00	4.50

We quote Lower Prices than ever.

Men's and Boys' Pants.

	Men's and Boys' Neckwear.	Men's Knit Jackets.	Men's Mackintoshes.
2.50	"	0.00	1.75
3.00	"	0.00	2.00
4.00	"	0.00	3.00
5.00	"	0.00	4.00

Are You Interested?

See these price clinchers. Stock must, shall and will be reduced before inventory. Money is no object, the stock has to be sold. Don't wait until it is too late. Come in and get the cream of the pick.

GUS. KALB,

GENUINE - STOCK - TAKING - SALE.

DISARMED HIM.

Conductor Haggard, of the C. H. & D., has an exciting experience.

A fellow named Charles Forbes, who claims to be from Chicago, created considerable excitement on south-bound C. H. & D. passenger train No. 7, near Dayton Saturday morning. Forbes boarded the train at the Union depot, Dayton, and when Conductor Haggard asked for his ticket, Forbes flatly refused. Some angry words were passed when Forbes suddenly dashed a revolver. Before he had time to use it, however, the conductor and brakeman pounced upon him, and a moment later had him disarmed.

At Miami he was ejected from the train. He was held a prisoner until the arrival of the north-bound train, when he was shipped back to Dayton. At the depot he created another disturbance by suddenly breaking away from the officer, temporarily regaining his freedom. He sought concealment under a freight platform, but a moment later was re-arrested and safely landed in the station-house. A search of his effects revealed something over \$13. The man did not seem to be under the influence of liquor, and the authorities are at a loss to explain his conduct.

This engine was constructed by donations from every engineer employed by the Erie system.

Should this catch the eye of any who need reliable advice regarding nervous prostration or debility, sleeplessness, fits, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, palpitation or fluttering of the heart, nervous troubles attending change of life, sick or nervous headaches or any form of nerve disease, you can obtain advice and consultation, free of charge, by writing the J. W. Brant Co., Albion, Mich., or 42 Dey St., New York, makers of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitisol. Explain case fully that the doctor may advise understandingly. This great remedy for nerve disease, trial samples or \$1 bottles of Edman & Stout, Lima.

Frank Townsend Married.

At 6 o'clock this evening at home of the bride's mother, on Webster street, will occur the marriage of Mr. Frank Townsend and Miss Nettie Johnson. Rev. H. E. Nave, of the Presbyterian church, will perform the ceremony. The happy couple will then at once leave G. & E. train No. 8 for Lima. Mr. Townsend's former home, where they will remain several days.—*Herald*.

SOUTH SIDE.

Epworth League business meeting this evening.

William Ward, of Second street, has recovered from his recent illness.

Miss Ella Guy, after a pleasant visit with Miss Ollie Rudy, of South Main street, has returned to her home in Chicago.

A buggy belonging to John Bergman was badly wrecked by being struck by a Fair Weather car, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammatt, of Leipsic, accompanied by their daughter and son, have returned home, after a few days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. Will Hammatt, of South Main street.

An Opera Glass

Will make a suitable Christmas present for your friend, and is always acceptable. Call on Adolph Fox, as he carries a large line of them.

IMPRESSIVE

Services at the Elks Lodge of Bazaar.

The annual Lodge of Sorrows of the B. P. O. Elks was held at Lima Lodge No. 362, at Fairview's opera house yesterday afternoon, commencing at half-past two o'clock and continuing until four. There was a good attendance, but the audience would have been much larger had it not been for the weather. The stage was nicely decorated with flowers while in the background was a picture of an Elk, which was surrounded completely with ferns, making pretty effect. The officers of the lodge, speakers and members of the choir, set in a semi-circle on the stage.

The seats in the orchestra circle were reserved for the members of the order who arrived in a body. Exalted Ruler Mahaffey opened the exercises by stating in a short address the object of the gathering. Following the ritualistic work by the officers and lodge, the singing of the memorial ode and an anthem by the Presbyterian choir, Rev. Thompson invoked the divine blessing. Miss Mayo then sang a solo.

The first speaker was Mr. E. E. Linz who eulogized the memory of brother Chester M. Johnson, deceased. His address was an excellent one and well delivered. He was followed by Mr. T. D. Ruth who memorialized Gustave Frankel, another departed brother. Mr. Robb read his eulogy which was finely composed.

The general address by Rev. R. J. Thompson was a very eloquent one. He followed Mr. Robb and praised the Lodge of Elks or any other order that would set aside at least one day in the year to honor the memory of their departed brothers and said that such an organization would be the means of doing much good.

His remarks consumed over half an hour, were fitting to the occasion and were listened to by the brothers and audience very attentively. They left a lasting impression upon all who heard them.

The doxology was sung after which the benediction was pronounced and the services closed.

How a mother loves her child and with never tiring feet tends and cares for it. Every mother should be forewarned and know of the softness and awful cruelty of croop and other throat and lung troubles, which cause the death of thousands of children every year. Croop needs prompt action; you should always have the remedy in the house and when you hear the chocking, wheezing or short, dry, hoarse, *cough*, simply give two or three times the usual dose of Brant's Balsam to loosen the false membrane for the child to throw it off, giving quick relief. Recommended by Edman & Stout.

WORLD'S FAIR ENGINE.

The Eric Engineer's Engine Enroute to New York City.

The large and magnificent Eric engine which was on exhibition at the World's Fair, passed through this Saturday night, enroute to New York city.

This engine pulled train No. 8 to Huntington Thursday, and took the same numbered train from Huntington to Columbus Saturday night. Albin C. Peacock, one of the most popular C. & E. passenger engineers, was at the throttle from Chicago and will take it through to New York city.

This engine's rate of speed is at least double the average and is fired with hard coal. The top of its cab is nearly six feet above the ordinary passenger station. The drive wheels are seven feet in diameter. The engine is named the "Eric." Thomas' in honor of the vice president of the system, Mr. Thomas, as having made the largest donation for its construction.

This engine was constructed by donations from every engineer employed by the Erie system.

Should this catch the eye of any who need reliable advice regarding nervous prostration or debility, sleeplessness, fits, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, palpitation or fluttering of the heart, nervous troubles attending change of life, sick or nervous headaches or any form of nerve disease, you can obtain advice and consultation, free of charge, by writing the J. W. Brant Co., Albion, Mich., or 42 Dey St., New York, makers of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitisol. Explain case fully that the doctor may advise understandingly. This great remedy for nerve disease, trial samples or \$1 bottles of Edman & Stout, Lima.

OULDRIDGE IN BLIZZARD.

Mr. J. F. Blazie, an extensive real

